BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870. VOLUME XXXVII—NUMBER 214.

BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
At No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months,
2.00 for Three Months,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
Office of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at
$2.00 Dollars per Year, invariably in advance.

AGENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.

J. F. NILES, Agent, Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance. Subscribers finding this notice marked, will please send that the time for which they paid has expired, before your subscription expires

Wash Leathers.

A lot of very nice Chamois Just received. Also a fine lot of Carriage Sponge, Neats Foot Oil Carriage Combs and Cards, Axle Grease, Lard Oil, Castor and Olive Oils, for sale by

BLOOD & ROWE.

MABIE, TODD & CO.

A full line of M. T. & Co's., Gold Pens, Every Pen warranted, July28 C. HIGHT, Bookseller.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF LAW, passed July 14th, 1870, for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

Cheese, Cheese.

FACTORIES AND DAIRIES,
For sale Low to the Trade by the Single Cheese or by the Dairy.

Bragg & Wescott.

No. 2 Broad St.,
July 12, 1870. BANGOR.

NEW Planing & Moulding MILL,

No. 73 Broad Street.

The subscribers, have started a Planing and Moulding Mill in the above place, where they are ready to fill all orders in their line

MOULDINGS, of all Kinds,
Made to order.

PLANING done on short notice.

Doors, Sash & Blinds, Cutters & Conductors Constantly on hand or made to order.

Dealers in KILN DRIED LUMBER.

E. W. & W. P. BLAKE.

Union Insurance Company,

Dividend Notice.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock, has been declared, payable at the Office of the Company on and after this date.

M. E. FULLER, Secretary.

Bangor, August 23, 1870

White Vests, White Vests!

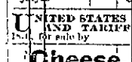
WHITE LINEN
AND
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS
FROM
McCullar, Williams & Parker's
OF BOSTON.

For sale at S. B. FIFIELD'S.

FOR COOKING PURPOSES
Use the Celebrated
EUREKA STOVE COAL.
It keeps Peace in the family.
SOLD ONLY BY
Bacon & Huckins.

CHEAP, GOOD AND POPULAR MUSIC
Howe's, Cassidy, and Hitchcock's Monthly Collection 25 and 25 cents per number.
Also Half Dime Music at
DUREN'S BOOKSTORE.

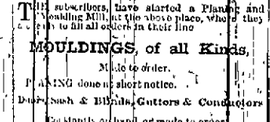
Steamer Day Dream.



The Steamer DAY DREAM, Capt. Charles Robinson, will run as follows:
Will make two trips a week to host of Lake on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving D. T. Sanders & Co's Wharf at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at all the usual landings on the route.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, she will be at liberty to carry parties of pleasure or business to any part of the Lake.
For freight or passage apply to
For further information inquire of THOMAS ROBINSON or D. T. SANDERS,
Greenville, July 8th, 1870.

Money Cannot Buy It

For Sight is Priceless



THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., New York which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the World to be the MOST PERFECT, Natural, Artificial Help to the human eye ever known.

They are ground under their own supervision, from Brazilian Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as giddiness or wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all other lenses.

They are mounted in the finest manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. Their finish and durability cannot be surpassed.

CAUTION—None genuine unless bearing the trade mark and stamped on every frame.

LOWELL & SPENCER

Jewellers and Opticians, are Sole Agents for Bangor, of whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to Peddlers, at any price.

June 16, 1870.

House, Foundry & Smiths'

COAL,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have on hand the largest and best stock of

COAL,

ever offered for sale in Bangor; consisting of

CRYSTAL LEHIGH,
EXCELSIOR LEHIGH,
AND EUREKA,

In Lump, Broken, Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. Also, a very superior article of

CUMBERLAND COAL
for Smiths' use.

Thanking the public for their generous patronage heretofore, we respectfully solicit a continuance.

BACON & HUCKINS.

Offices and Wharves—Front Street, near M. C. R. R. Depot, and Kenduskeag Bridge, in rear of Kenduskeag Block.

Bangor, Aug. 12, 1870.

TO THE PUBLIC,

HAVING added unrivalled facilities to my works, and engaged the most skillful artists, I feel confident in offering to the public the choicest outlet of work that cannot be surpassed. I need not call your attention to the economical Re-dyed Pulled and Stuffed Comforter, that will rival these recently discovered in the art; have enabled us to dye most any fabric whatever. The materials may be made to look as well as new. Among the many articles I will mention the following:

Velvets, Satin, Silk, Crape, and Lace Shawls, Cloaks and Capes of all descriptions.

Dresses composed of Silk, Cotton & Wool, Silk & Linen, Woolen & Cotton, and all Woolen & Cotton Goods.

Gentlemen's Garments Dyed in the most fashionable and durable colors, and done as cleanly in a thorough manner.

Kid and Buckskin Gloves, Plumes and Feathers dyed and Cleansed to look like new.

Store Goods Refinished.

QUEEN CITY DYE-HOUSE,
35 Central Street,
BANGOR, Me.

H. F. GOULD, Proprietor.

N.B. All colors warranted not to rub off. aug21 3m

EXCURSIONS
AND
PICNICS.

Parties going on Excursions and Picnics, and wanting conveniences to take along for a lunch, will find everything that is nice at

CHAS. & FRANK DWINELL'S,

june23 tf 100 Exchange Street.

COAL.

Back Again!

I have selected the northern part of my Wharf formerly occupied by WELLS, WOODMAN & BERRY, where I am prepared to sell the

COAL,

Very Lowest Market Prices.

In again resuming the COAL BUSINESS, I can with confidence refer to my many former patrons, when I say that it has been my practice to keep and sell only the best qualities of Coal, and having had a large experience in the business, I am counted as to the best sources for procuring the article, and I will assure my customers that they shall receive in the future, as in the past, Coal which will be positively satisfactory as to quality, and at the

Orders for the present may be left at the office of ISAAC M. BLAGDEN, Esq., Broad Street, which will be duly entered, and the coal delivered from my first arrivals—shortly arriving.

C. A. Babcock.

August 26th, 1870. sutu tf

GRANITE STATE
MILITARY & COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
REED'S FERRY, N. H. (on Nashua & Concord R. R.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, PRINCIPAL

Advantages—Retired location, yet easy of access; No saloons, or places of like resort; Full corps of teachers; Thorough instruction, &c.

Pupils received at any time. Send for Circular.

July19 dsw

Portable Steam Engines,

COMBINING the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 700 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.

July7 d&w6 LAWRENCE, Mass

SHINGLES.

We keep constantly on hand, and fit to Collars Free of Charge,

Saws for the following Shingle Machines, viz:
MUZZY.
HINCKLEY & GOFFY or BEARTRAP.
DRAKE, or GARDINER
CLOSE.
COX & PORTER.

We not only warrant these Saws to be true, and free from flaws, but also to be of good temper. Shingle Sawyers will find it for their interest to purchase of us before calling elsewhere

Gibson, Kimball & Sanford.

aug20 tf No. 84 Exchange St.

1870. 1870.

FALL STYLE
SILK HATS,
At HILLS & BAKER'S
July 26 West End Kenduskeag Bridge.

Vessel for Sale.

The good Brig WM. H. PARRIS, 173 tons new measurement, 220 tons old capacity 300 thousand feet lumber, recently thoroughly repaired, new sails, new cabin, now running and standing, rigging, copper and copper-fastened, classed A 1 for three years, and is well adapted for West Indies or Southern trade. This Vessel must be sold to close a concern. Apply at once to

F. McCONVILLE,
24 Exchange St.
aug21

JUST RECEIVED.

ANOTHER invoice of

Ladies' Thick Sole Croquet Slippers,
Misses' Thick Sole Croquet Slippers,
Ladies' Black French Kid Button Boots, New York City manufacture, thick and thin soles.

42 MAIN STREET.

aug20 J. A. CROSWELL.

CHOICE BERRIES & CHOPS

on careful examination, find

The Choral Tribute,

BY L. O. EMERSON,

the most satisfactory of all the modern Choir and Singing School Books.

Price $1.20, $12.00 per dozen.

Specimen copies sent postage paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
sept1

PIERRE McCONVILLE,

Ship Broker & Commission Merchant,
No. 14, Exchange Street.

Vessels wanted to load Pine Lumber at Southern ports for West Indies, South America and Northern ports U.S. Also, coal charters to Europe.

Constantly wanted vessels for coasting voyages. Highest rates paid.

Orders for Pitch Pine Lumber, Flooring, &c., solicited.

Horses for Sale.

One four years old. One six years old. One eight years old, in good condition. About 900 to 950 pounds each. Will be sold at a bargain.

aug27 2w PAUL DUDLEY.

Engine for Sale.

A TWELVE HORSE POWER STATIONARY ENGINE AND BOILER for sale by GEORGE H. NYE & CO.,
apr28 tf Market Street.

A WHOLE DICTIONARY
OF ADJECTIVES
Might be used in describing the
Lightness, Durability, Style and Finished Elegance of the
GOSSAMER SILK HAT.

No need of a mirror in a family which is the happy possessor of a

Gossamer.

Now being manufactured by us, and to measure.

At ADAMS',

No. 3 Granite Block, East Side of Square
Bangor, Aug 30, 1870.

FALL STYLE
SILK HATS,
JUST RECEIVED,
—AT—
HERSEY'S.
Bangor, Aug. 16, 1870.

THOMPSON & FILES

Have this day formed a copartnership and have taken the Store recently occupied by F. P. PEASE, Jr.

No. 20 Central St.,

For the purpose of conducting a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY BUSINESS.

The Store has recently been thoroughly renovated and in its appointments is second to none in the city. Our goods are just purchased entirely fresh, and of the very best description, consisting of

Pure Coffees,
Spices,
Teas,
Flour,
Canned Goods,
And Everything pertaining to a First Class Grocery Store,
which we shall sell
As Low as the Lowest.

We hope by strict attention to business and the wants of our customers, to merit a share of patronage.

All goods delivered free of charge

J. W. THOMPSON.
E. P. FILES.
Aug. 31, 1870.

GIVEN AWAY.

One fine Chromo will be given to each one purchasing a bottle of the new perfume,

"ITALIAN BOQUET,"

Sold by J. P. PATTEN,
No. 1, Granite Block, Bangor
July25

A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
THICK, KIP, & CALF BOOTS
Selling cheap, at
Bishop & Bourne's,
No. 3 Main Street.
au 24

Be Ready for the Fair.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
PENOBSCOT
Agricultural Society,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
Fair Grounds, in Bangor,
September 13th, 14th and 15th.

It is hoped that every person will exhibit some of the crops or stock with a statement of his success in the different branches of husbandry.

Ladies are particularly requested to bring in specimens of their butter, cheese, preserves, pickles, &c., with their mode of manufacture. Also, ornamental and useful articles of home manufacture.

Ample preparation has been made for the trial of speed of all classes of horses.

The premiums offered by the Society will be delivered by GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

aug27 d&w3w Per order.

FOR BARGAINS IN BOOTS, SHOES,
Hats & Caps,
GO TO
ARNOLD & SAWYERS,
19 West Market Square.
sept6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of HATCH & STEVENS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please settle their accounts as early as convenient with S. G. HATCH, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

The business will be continued by D. W. STEVENS.

S. G. HATCH.
D. W. STEVENS.

Bangor, Sept. 1, 1870.

Having disposed of my interest in business to D. W. STEVENS, I take pleasure in recommending him to the public as worthy of their confidence and trust he will continue to receive the same liberal patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon the old firm.

S. G. HATCH.

sept6 3w

Piscataquis Iron Works.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Piscataquis Iron Works Corporation will be held at the counting room of the Hinckley & Drew Iron Company, Oak Street, Bangor, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business which may come before them.

E. F. FRENCH, Clerk.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 6, 1870.

Closing Out!

HAVING decided to close out my entire stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

I shall offer the same

Greatly Reduced Prices,

Until October 1st.

And do not fail to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 1 Harlow Block,

A. F. CHASE.

Aug

MRS MANCHESTER

CLAIRVOYANT

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

BROWN'S ENGLISH ROOFING PAINT

To the Public.

PURE TEAS.

Just Received
FROM JAPAN AND CHINA,
—BY THE—
Mutual Store Company,
No. 22 & 24 Central Street.

Large lots, of fine, elegant flavored Teas, imported direct from the Tea Districts, and purchased by the Company's Agent, Mr. Edmund Peabody, who is now in China, expressly for this Company, and can be relied upon for their purity, which brings out the true flavor in the Tea, and which cannot be found in any other Store in the City.

Our Roasted Coffee

is all prepared by an American Steam Engine, and is a decided favorite with the Ladies, who all speak highly of it. We challenge any one to produce a better article for the money. Come to the Mutual Store, where they will be sure to receive the best of attention, and go away satisfied.

PURE SPICES

are already well known in this community, and are well appreciated by N. C. Customers.

We have also a very large and carefully selected Stock of Staple Goods, offering into the largest and most complete assortment ever shown under one roof, and at prices to suit the times. Store open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

Remember the Mutual Store, Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street, Bangor, Me.

JOHN McKENNEY,
Superintendent.

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ALSO,

PURE COFFEES,

of the choicest grades, imported expressly for the Mutual Store Co. from "Mocha," "Java," "Ceylon," "Rio," "Porto Rico," and can be relied upon for their purity, which brings out the true flavor in the Tea, and which cannot be found in any other Store in the City.

Our Roasted Coffee

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Remember the Mutual Store, Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street, Bangor, Me.

JOHN McKENNEY,
Superintendent.

J. C. MITCHELL,

Proprietor of Mutual Store Co.,
Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street,
Bangor, Maine.
may3 sntw tf

Whig & Courier.

Weekly 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

[illegible type] $1 00
[illegible] 1 25
Daily, 1 50
[illegible] 2 00
[illegible] 75
[illegible] 1 00
[illegible] 1 25
[illegible] 40
[illegible] 1 00
[illegible] 20

[illegible] per square for $1
[illegible] 75
[illegible] insertion, and
[illegible] one inch per
[illegible] three times a week
[illegible] one inch per
[illegible] time of insertion
[illegible] continued until
[illegible] must be paid for in
[illegible] Business Notices,
[illegible] tion, four cents
[illegible] cent.

[illegible] one another, The same [illegible] as society is concerned, [illegible] rod and fifty-seven chasms into which this vast England is divided.

[illegible] story illustrative of this [illegible] some system of waste in [illegible] ping house there, several [illegible] ployed a person, known in [illegible] woman to come into the [illegible] and do such inferior [illegible] not impose upon the regu- [illegible] is the business of a char- [illegible] ants inside never do all [illegible] ing, another takes care of [illegible] something else; but there [illegible] jobs that these servants [illegible] the char-woman comes [illegible] the coarse remnants of [illegible] such a woman worked for [illegible] day, when there was a [illegible] services, and she did not [illegible] I had to go and remind [illegible] in what condition do [illegible] her? She, the lowest of [illegible] learned, and engaged in [illegible] rial service, was found to [illegible] who kept two, or three [illegible] rior servants to do her [illegible] work for her! I thought of [illegible] and Gannon in Scrip- [illegible] ture, as well as every [illegible] on talent as a Hebraism [illegible] servitude. But I found [illegible] as well; and *servility* [illegible] ward is the word which [illegible] at this day, the social

[illegible] classes, ranks and grades [illegible] which they live, I shall [illegible] crook to answer in this [illegible] estion which no one but [illegible] an fully answer. The [illegible] efore, is not the reply of [illegible] a person who has lived [illegible] half in daily communion [illegible] people. I write not [illegible] personal observation, [illegible] epts have furnished me [illegible] But my eyes and ears, [illegible] instantly employed, have [illegible] ctors.

[illegible] of England, who live at [illegible] have their splendid pal- [illegible] of the Queen's residence [illegible] Windsor, however, is the [illegible] her regular residence. [illegible] titul palace on the Isle [illegible] er at Balmoral in Scot- [illegible] ter use, the other for the [illegible] r. The daily life of the [illegible] very even, regular, and I [illegible] s. Everybody in Eng- [illegible] how the Queen spends [illegible] movement is published [illegible] ournals of the country; [illegible] n considers her course of [illegible] onsequence, and in every- [illegible] ployment of life, that, and [illegible] s, duties and sleeps like [illegible] table perfectly spread; [illegible] blessed with a good ap- [illegible] that she is a very thirsty [illegible] is not referable in relation [illegible] thing is certain, she is a [illegible] the more so since she [illegible] membered when thinking [illegible] ns associates. Her hus- [illegible] ce; her children are all [illegible] also, like herself, public [illegible] not be familiar with her [illegible] would not, with them [illegible] they could. No other [illegible] her excepting the duo [illegible] can hold formal conver- [illegible] personages properly in- [illegible] r accompanies her when [illegible] are presented—but she [illegible] no chat, no social inter- [illegible] speaks, like the [illegible] is forced by a [illegible] ated more powerful gravitation into print. Her [illegible] law is silence; her doings, [illegible] ate institution [illegible] be. Deaf and dumb; she has no equals, [illegible] co fadangs, no friends as the heart knows [illegible] friendship. She is alone in [illegible] her household—alone in her country—alone in the universe—with no equal around her, and no superior but God.

What enjoyment can there be in such a life as this? Eating, drinking, sleeping—riding in a gilded coach in her royal park, or state-house a day? then returning regularly to [illegible] and drink and sleep—in a palace saying nothing lest it be carried out—in the carriage saying less, for fear of listeners—standing about to each every calling word—dead silence everywhere—everywhere sensibility under its own name of etiquette—a life of pantomime, of silent show, of stiffly regulated dullness—watched continually by personages dead as machines worked by machinery—the impelling power being, not love, or gratitude, but that kind of reverence which is more properly known as fear—with no one on earth to open the heart to—with no one daring to open the heart or express an affection or return—such is the daily life of royalty!

But this style of living begins and ends with the royal household, there would then be but a few barren rocks in the social isle of England. But this is not the case. Each separate branch of the royal family must follow the example set them at head quarters; and the order of the nobility, from the highest to the lowest, copies and emulates the same style of living as sets upon the same general principle. In the same way, the inferior ranks and grades strive to fashion their daily life after the ranks and grades next above them. And the effects of this sufficient theory, and the feeling of caste generated by it, are more or less felt in some faint degree in the very [illegible] separation, exclusiveness, and disunity among the people, are the results in England. Each class [illegible] regulates the existence of the class of [illegible] ranks. Strangers, whose position is not known, find it almost impossible to make acquaintances. You may ride in a railway carriage all day with half a dozen or more Englishmen, and not hear a word spoken by any one of them, if they are strangers to one another, because no one knows another one's position in the social scale. Americans, however, will talk. Yankees, at all events, will ask questions. Sometimes, by dint of sheer perseverance, an acquaintance may be formed in the irregular manner; and our country men, who claim all of them to be as good as the peers of England, and whose pretensions, consisting chiefly in their money, are more readily received into speaking terms than any other people; for of we are not all noblemen, they know not what other character to imagine us.

But even we find this aristocratic division of the population, quite an obstacle to a free and easy association with all classes, such as we enjoy at home, thoroughly at home; and the [illegible] that reigns over England—the impassable barriers that cut the English population into thousandfold sections and unfraternize communities—the dearth thus produced of all true, genuine, heart-felt national and humanitarian feeling—the reign of unmixed and unmitigated selfishness of rank, of grades of caste among nearly every portion of the population, have caused England to be, what no one [illegible] learned to consider it, the most immoral part of Europe.

If you can break through these social barriers—if you have letters that carry you into society in England—then you find the people you meet with very accessible, talkative, and interested in your visit here. Natural kindness, a sort of universal humanity of feeling, [illegible] to be secretly predominant among all classes. A true Englishman, I should say, has a warm heart, a generous impulse, a noble act in store for every man showing that he has claims upon him; and within the circle into which a person is received, whether foreigner or native, there is a cordiality and sociality in any country I have known. Drive your title to perdition, and the place is given you at once; and that in all the simplicity of warmth, and willingness; but if you once form your associations in any given circle, or rank or grade of life, you will find it difficult at any time to rise above it.

With this division of the social state before you, it is easy to realize how the different classes wear out their time. Providence often does his work in a very curious manner. The [illegible] of England, who live at [illegible] have their splendid palaces [illegible] of the Queen's residence [illegible] Windsor, however, is the [illegible] her regular residence. [illegible] titul palace on the Isle [illegible] er at Balmoral in Scot- [illegible] ter use, the other for the [illegible] r. The daily life of the [illegible] very even, regular, and I [illegible] s. Everybody in Eng- [illegible] how the Queen spends [illegible] movement is published [illegible] ournals of the country; [illegible] n considers her course of [illegible] onsequence, and in every- [illegible] ployment of life, that, and [illegible] s, duties and sleeps like [illegible] table perfectly spread; [illegible] blessed with a good ap- [illegible] that she is a very thirsty [illegible] is not referable in relation [illegible] thing is certain, she is a [illegible] the more so since she [illegible] membered when thinking [illegible] ns associates. Her hus- [illegible] ce; her children are all [illegible] also, like herself, public [illegible] not be familiar with her [illegible] would not, with them [illegible] they could. No other [illegible] her excepting the duo [illegible] can hold formal conver- [illegible] personages properly in- [illegible] r accompanies her when [illegible] are presented—but she [illegible] no chat, no social inter- [illegible] speaks, like the [illegible] is forced by a [illegible] ated more powerful gravitation into print. Her [illegible] law is silence; her doings, [illegible] ate institution [illegible] be. Deaf and dumb; she has no equals, [illegible] co fadangs, no friends as the heart knows [illegible] friendship. She is alone in [illegible] her household—alone in her country—alone in the universe—with no equal around her, and no superior but God.

What enjoyment can there be in such a life as this? Eating, drinking, sleeping—riding in a gilded coach in her royal park, or state-house a day? then returning regularly to [illegible] and drink and sleep—in a palace saying nothing lest it be carried out—in the carriage saying less, for fear of listeners—standing about to each every calling word—dead silence everywhere—everywhere sensibility under its own name of etiquette—a life of pantomime, of silent show, of stiffly regulated dullness—watched continually by personages dead as machines worked by machinery—the impelling power being, not love, or gratitude, but that kind of reverence which is more properly known as fear—with no one on earth to open the heart to—with no one daring to open the heart or express an affection or return—such is the daily life of royalty!

But this style of living begins and ends with the royal household, there would then be but a few barren rocks in the social isle of England. But this is not the case. Each separate branch of the royal family must follow the example set them at head quarters; and the order of the nobility, from the highest to the lowest, copies and emulates the same style of living as sets upon the same general principle. In the same way, the inferior ranks and grades strive to fashion their daily life after the ranks and grades next above them. And the effects of this sufficient theory, and the feeling of caste generated by it, are more or less felt in some faint degree in the very [illegible] separation, exclusiveness, and disunity among the people, are the results in England. Each class [illegible] regulates the existence of the class of [illegible] ranks. Strangers, whose position is not known, find it almost impossible to make acquaintances. You may ride in a railway carriage all day with half a dozen or more Englishmen, and not hear a word spoken by any one of them, if they are strangers to one another, because no one knows another one's position in the social scale. Americans, however, will talk. Yankees, at all events, will ask questions. Sometimes, by dint of sheer perseverance, an acquaintance may be formed in the irregular manner; and our country men, who claim all of them to be as good as the peers of England, and whose pretensions, consisting chiefly in their money, are more readily received into speaking terms than any other people; for of we are not all noblemen, they know not what other character to imagine us.

But even we find this aristocratic division of the population, quite an obstacle to a free and easy association with all classes, such as we enjoy at home, thoroughly at home; and the [illegible] that reigns over England—the impassable barriers that cut the English population into thousandfold sections and unfraternize communities—the dearth thus produced of all true, genuine, heart-felt national and humanitarian feeling—the reign of unmixed and unmitigated selfishness of rank, of grades of caste among nearly every portion of the population, have caused England to be, what no one [illegible] learned to consider it, the most immoral part of Europe.

If you can break through these social barriers—if you have letters that carry you into society in England—then you find the people you meet with very accessible, talkative, and interested in your visit here. Natural kindness, a sort of universal humanity of feeling, [illegible] to be secretly predominant among all classes. A true Englishman, I should say, has a warm heart, a generous impulse, a noble act in store for every man showing that he has claims upon him; and within the circle into which a person is received, whether foreigner or native, there is a cordiality and sociality in any country I have known. Drive your title to perdition, and the place is given you at once; and that in all the simplicity of warmth, and willingness; but if you once form your associations in any given circle, or rank or grade of life, you will find it difficult at any time to rise above it.

With this division of the social state before you, it is easy to realize how the different classes wear out their time. Providence often does his work in a very curious manner. The royal family lives in style and does nothing for a living. The same sort of life is possible to the great mass of the nobility; and they accept the terms of existence as thus given them. They constitute the non-productive, useless, good-for-nothing, and really dangerous class. They are dangerous because they are entirely idle. In summer they live mostly in their country mansions. In winter they reside in London, and they are seen sliding on Hyde Park every day, soon after breakfast; and they ride till about six o'clock, this being in general the hour for dinner, their breakfast being given them not far from noon. At dinner, after the numerous courses are dispatched, great merriment prevails; the most costly wines are poured down their throats like water; jokes, repartees, *bon-mots*, generally old ones and stupidly borrowed from the circus, are sent round the board; and while this [illegible] is going on, the younger members of the house, [illegible] ve without notice to their several haunts—the theater, the gaming-table, or the genteel brothel—while the older ones drink and laugh till they go to bed, or are carried there, at some of the early hours of morning. Generally before daylight, the junior members of the family return, flushed with sin, or dispirited with their heavy losses, being let in and taken to their apartments by some confidential servant. In the morning, just before twelve o'clock, the household assembles, it may be at times all together, generally however one by one, at the breakfast table; then begins the same round of [illegible] luxury, and devilry, interspersed now and then with hunting, boating, racing, and some coarser amusements till another twenty-four hours are worn away; and so the years, the life-time, are given over to a loose animal existence, the three terms of their career being marked by the three corresponding words, characterized; but this is the prevailing state of things among the highest class; and this is true of them not because they are naturally worse than other peoples, but because their wealth, their aristocracy, the etiquette of the circle into which they live and move leave them nothing in the world to do. The fault is in their government rather than in themselves.

The class known as the nobility, in which the royal family stands first—or, *primus inter pares* as the old English law books have it—being such as I have here and elsewhere described it; the group of orders standing next below are styled the *middle class*, whose position has been made by themselves in modern times. Originally, there were but two classes,—the nobility and their retainers,—and these retainers were the poor, ignorant crushed peasantry who did all the work. But out of this great mass of peasants, serfs, hundreds, thousands have since emerged to opulence, to knowledge, and therefore to power. These are the fortunate men of industry, the great manufacturers, the successful merchants, tradesmen and mechanics, the sons of Neptune, a numerous family in England, who have brought home their millions from the shores of every sea, and with these the men of literature and science, whose genius has been transmuted into gold. Officers of the army and navy generally rank themselves with the highest class; and they may as well be placed there as anywhere; for they are very snobbish in their demeanor; and in times of peace, they are a idle, as profligate, as good-for-nothing as the nobility they copy, folly and vice excepted.

The only problem I heard of in England, as being engaged in any useful calling, are the Dukes of Devonshire and Buccleugh, who have a large iron foundry in the North. The business of the country—agricultural, mechanical and commercial—is in the hands of this [illegible] middle class. Sometimes, it is a single individual, the head of these great operators, like Sir J. Brown, the elder manufacturer of Sheffield, will be recognized by the nobility and get a title. Sir Joseph Whitworth, the inventor of the famous Whitworth gun, received his title in honor of his genius. Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist, was dubbed a knight for his success in science. But these men are still [illegible] nobleness. They obtain only an empty epithet, marking the sense taken by the state of their great services. They remain members of the middle class, a class so called because they stand about midway between the nobility and the working people, who shake them flying by head labor; and this middle class embraces nearly all the men of brains, whose mind and money have the control of all the great industrial operations, throughout the country.

How these middle-class people live may be seen, almost, among the leading business men of our own country. They are the moving, enterprising, active portion of the population. Those of the country does not belong to them but to the [illegible] aristocracy. They take leases, always for a long period, sometimes perpetual, for the land they want and they erect such structures as their particular enterprises may demand upon it. These operations are generally on the largest scale; they possess among themselves all the working capital of the kingdom; the interests involved require all their energies and time; and this application to useful business leaves them no leisure, no temptation, scarcely a motive for any species of dissipation. They are consequently the most active, valuable, industrious, moral and religious portion of the British people. They hold the balance of power, between the highest and lowest of society. Each of the former would get very meagre rents, the latter no livelihood, no employment, were it not them; and their class, which has its political representation in the House of Commons, holds in its grasp both the other classes, and actually rules the country.

The lowest class of the British population are the men of manual labor; and they are regarded as a class by law and custom. Hitherto, they have been content to know their particular branch of labor and nothing at all beyond it. No one of them, as a rule, is allowed to learn every part of any given business; lest they might set up for themselves and getting without their employers. In making a pin, for example, which undergoes eighteen distinct operations, one man forges the wire, another cuts it, a third turns down the head, a fourth grinds off the point, and so on till it is thrown into the cushion mass ready to be stuck into its paper and folded over and labeled for the market. Each man learns only his own part, and on every other subject he is as ignorant and stupid as an animal. Like an animal he also lives. He eats, he eats, he drinks, he drinks, he eats, he works; he drinks and eats; he works and drinks; he drinks and sleeps and drinks; he sleeps, and drinks, and drinks; he drinks, and drinks, and drinks; every act of his begins and ends with drink. Beer is the devil of the laboring class in England.

In France, the citizens have no word for boors. In England, the laboring man has the word, but not the thing. His employer, in the large factories, assigns him and his family a room or two, naked, unfurnished, repulsive, where they eat and sleep; and they are associated with perhaps a hundred or even a thousand other families similarly housed. Twenty ophalities, swarming with filth and dirt, squalling children, human beings are crammed together into dental closeness in the same old building. Rats, rags, and rottenness are the terms most descriptive of their condition. Dogs without number stand, or die, or crawl, making filthy work all around the doors; and growling a hideous salutation to every stranger happening to come near. Unglazed windows—windows with old hats in them—windows that were windows once, but now closed up with boards—and at every open hole a face, a dirty face, a face that a little lamplight would improve towards a clean shade, framed in the square space through which it peeps. When night comes and the workmen are turned adrift, the father, the mother, and the children about ten or twelve years of age, straggle home, and while the wife prepares the coarse and scanty supper, the girls help her in the general household work, and the husband and elder sons to eat their [illegible], then to seek their several places at the alehouse till about [illegible] o'clock, night.

Not one of them, perhaps, can read a line of their mother tongue. Nor can they speak in any way intelligible to those not accustomed with their dialect. No books, no newspapers, no quiet family circle calls them to their lodgings. Beer is their only companion. Drink is their solitary pastime. Full of their favorite beverage, most likely so full as to stagger along the street, they recall their nightly rendezvous in time to find the wife and mother not gone to bed, but as beery and boozy as themselves. Throwing off their rags, or tumbling into bed without the trouble of undressing, they heavily snore away the brief period of rest, then start again at four or five o'clock the next morning to run the same round again, at working, eating, drinking, snoring the next twenty-four hours of their mortal life. At sixty, or seventy, they go through this wretchedly meagre list of amenities for the same time; and then their fellow-workmen dismiss them into their [illegible] graves with about as much feeling as they would a dog!

Such, as a general statement, is the working, laboring menial, majority, class, in England. That there are exceptions to this dark picture is not to be contradicted. That there are temperate, even abstemious, thrifty laboring men among them is quite certain. That popular education has done something for them, and that it is destined to do for them a great deal more, is at this time England's highest hope. But thus far, and up to the present moment, the general character of the English laboring population is of the lowest order, and the only difference in them and the nobility is, that the one lives like an animal in poverty and dirt, the other like a beast in the utmost wealth and splendor. Together they constitute the dangerous class, bound in to an unacknowledged brotherhood by the constant indulgence of common and the most degrading lusts!

These, I know, are only sweeping statements, which, as a rule, I very much dislike. Nor would they be, without all the necessary qualifications, at all to be relied on, excepting in the most general way. What then, are the qualifications to be made? Simply those, I answer, which education and religion have provided for among the English population. Education, as I have said, has raised some portion of the working people, a small fraction, here and there a family, above the general low level of their class. But religion has done more than the schools and hobbies. In nearly every town in England, you will see, on the Sabbath days, some small proportion of the working people decently washed up and dressed, with bibles and hymn-books in hand, wending their way towards their respective chapels, whereby they obtain wholesome moral lessons an some grains of useful information. The preaching, however, is not as instructive as it might be. It is more filled, full of scriptural quotations, abounding with pious sentiments but not so intellectual, not so suggestive of thought; not so replete with useful information, as it is in the United States. But it has its formative, corrective, elevating influence on the low that listen to it. How few the parish who hear it has been frequently, indeed constantly for the whole period of my residence, brought under my personal observation; for I have noticed the exceedingly small number of them at the chapels and churches; at the same time the streets would be thronged with them, they would swarm all the places of resort for Sunday recreation; even taverns, gin-shops, railways would be crammed with them; and I have myself met them, when I have been returning from an evening meeting, or going to one, marching into town in regiments. They are a very dangerous population, to meet, of a Sunday, when marching together in such vast numbers. One Sunday afternoon in Sheffield, while returning to the city with a friend, a citizen of the place, we were followed by a band of about three hundred boys, ranging from sixteen to fifteen or twenty years, who, my companion said, were likely to do us personal violence if we did not leave them the sidewalk. So great was the number of the crowd, that we could not have done it, without all the police in the city with us. Only once before, in all my experience, was I ever so frightened, and that was in Paris, during the Revolution of 1848. Then, I know, I was not alone in my fears. Nor would they be, without all the necessary qualifications, at all to be relied on, excepting in the most general way. What then, are the qual fications to be made? Simply those, I answer, which education and religion have provided for among the English population. Education, as I have said, has raised some portion of the working people, a small fraction, here and there a family, above the general low level of their class. But religion has done more than the schools and hobbies. In nearly every town in England, you will see, on the Sabbath days, some

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1870.

STATE ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Sidney Perham

OF BATH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

1st District—Hon. JOHN LYNCH, Portland.
2d District—Hon. WM. P. FRYE, Lewiston.
3d District—Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Augusta.
4th District—Hon. J. A. PETERS, Bangor.
5th District—Hon. EUGENE HALE, Ellsworth.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

Penobscot, TIMOTHY FULLER.
CHARLES BUFFUM.
JOHN B. NICKELS.
Piscataquis, JOHN G. BRAYO.
Aroostook, DAVID DUDLEY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Penobscot, JESSE HICKS.
Piscataquis, M. MITCHELL.
Aroostook, FRANKLIN HAM.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

Penobscot, HORACE W. NICKERSON.
Piscataquis, N. HINDS.
Aroostook, LEONARD PIERCE.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,

Penobscot, CHARLES STETSON.
Piscataquis, WILLIAM P. YOUNG.
Aroostook, CYRUS M. POWERS.

FOR SHERIFFS,

Penobscot, JOHN H. WILSON.
Piscataquis, EDWARD LEWIS.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,

Penobscot, EZRA C. BRETT.
Aroostook, RANSOM NORTON.

FOR REGISTER OF PROBATE,

Penobscot, AMBROSE C. FLINT

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

Piscataquis, E. J. HALL.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican Voters of Bangor are hereby notified to meet at the City Hall in Bangor, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives for the next Legislature, and to choose a City Committee for the year 1871.

Per order of the Republican City Committee.

A. L. SIMPSON, Chairman.

Bangor, Sept. 6, 1870.

A Vote for Roberts is a vote for Emery!

Remember that CHARLES W. ROBERTS, and MARCELLUS EMERY stand together on the Democratic platform, as champions of the same principles.

Gen. Roberts is not so well known as his notorious associate, but it is enough for the people to know that he is, today acting in political partnership with the man who published the following atrocious sentiments while the smoke of rebel shells was still rising from the casemates of Fort Sumter:

"*DEMOCRATS OF MAINE!*—The loyal sons of the South have gathered around Charleston as your fathers of old gathered around Boston, in DEFENCE OF THE SAME SACRED PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY!—principles which you have ever upheld and defended with your vote, your voice, and your strong right arm. Your sympathies are with the defenders of the, truth, and the right. THOSE WHO HAVE INAUGURATED THIS UNHOLY AND UNJUSTIFIABLE WAR, ARE NO FRIENDS OF YOURS—NO FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC LIBERTY! Will you aid them in their work of subjugation and tyranny?

"When the Government at Washington calls for volunteers or recruits to carry on their work of subjugation and tyranny, under the specious pretense of 'enforcing the laws,' 'reforming and protecting the public property,' and 'collecting the revenue,' LET EVERY DEMOCRAT FOLD HIS ARMS AND BID THE MINIONS OF TORY DESPOTISM DO A TORY DESPOTS WORK! Say to them, fearlessly and boldly—In the language of England's great lord, the Earl of Chatham, whose bold words in behalf of the struggling Colonies of America, in the dark hours of the Revolution, have enshrined his name in the heart of every friend of freedom, and immortalized his fame wherever the name of liberty is known—say in, his thrilling language—'IF I WERE A SOUTHERNER AS I AM A NORTHERNER, WHILE A FOREIGN TROOP WAS LANDED IN MY COUNTRY, I WOULD NEVER lay down my arms—never, NEVER! NEVER!'

MARCELLUS EMERY has never recanted these sentiments, and GENERAL ROBERTS, in consenting to run upon the same platform and the same ticket, endorses the man and his principles.

A Vote for Roberts is a vote for Emery!

Do Not Fail to Vote!

Remember that the Democrats are hoping to profit by every local dispute among their opponents, and wherever there is any indifference or want of harmony their industrious exertions will be made to increase their strength in the Legislature.

No man can afford to be neutral when the policy of the State and the character of its legislators depend upon the result of the ballot. The position of the two parties is clearly defined and he who refrains from supporting the principles of his own organization adds so much strength to the power and influence of those to which he is opposed.

The Democrats are working night and day to bring out their full party vote, and with this and the Republican apathy upon which they are counting, they hope to reduce our majorities.

Let every Republican remember that by staying away from the polls he not only deprives his own party of a vote, but gives positive aid to the enemy, whose only hope is to lessen the prestige which we have won by so many hard fought battles.

Remember that the effect of our election is not confined to the limits of our own State, but that Republicans throughout the country, and especially those who have the hardest work to win a victory, are looking towards Maine, waiting for her to strike the keynote of a campaign which is to embrace the whole Union and in, which the character and principles of the next Congress are to be decided.

There never was a period in our history when the vital interests of every section and every individual were more dependent upon the character of our legislators, and in the determined struggle which the Democrats will make in every doubtful State and district, the moral effect of one of our old time triumphs would strengthen the hands of our friends and discourage the enemy.

Let every one who has aided in establishing the sound principles upon which the Republican party is based, recognize that they demand his support on Monday next, and with a determination on the part of every citizen to perform the duty which imperatively devolves upon him, we can roll up a majority which will not disappoint those who are waiting with confidence for tidings of a glorious victory in Maine.

VOTE AT THE CAUCUSES AND VOTE AT THE POLLS.

We commend the following sound words of advice, from the N.Y. Tribune, to those who are disposed to complain without attempting to exercise any influence upon matters of public concern.

"The practice of many gentlemen who would resent, as an insult, any intimation that they were 'not good' citizens, is singular. Knowing that the government must be just what the people make it, they refrain from any participation in politics, and then complain that the government is ill-conducted. They declare that the party which they regard the best is corrupt, and make no effort to purify it. They refuse to attend caucuses and conventions, and then complain of the nominations. By neglect of voting, and then declare that the result of the election is enough to make one despair of republican institutions.

"We seek rather that hope to have less of this at the approaching campaign. We insist that Republicans shall not stay away from primary meetings and conventions, only to find fault with results. Take hold, gentlemen, and help make matters right. If you are not willing to do this, the least you can do, if you value your principles, is to support the candidates whom you neglected to select, and whose election others had, therefore, to make for you. The man who will not help in the preliminary work of his party, has no right to find fault with the results.

"Attend the caucus—be active in selecting candidates, and then help to elect them by your influence and your vote at the polls."

Is Your Name on the Check List?

The Board of Aldermen will hold their last session for the correction of the Check Lists at their room in the City Hall to-day. See that YOUR NAME IS ON THE LIST. The Democrats are making large additions to the voting lists, and every Republican who has not already done so, should attend to this matter to-day, before it is too late.

THE NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The New England Fair at Manchester, N. H., has been opened under most favorable auspices and the amount of stock has been very large, over 12,000 persons being on the grounds the second day, to attend the races &c. Two of Males mammoth steers, 180 and 210 feet long respectively, are exhibited on the Exhibition of fruit, flowers, carriages and agricultural implements, with very large crowds of visitors throughout the day. In this department Moses H. Hussey of No. Berwick, is the largest exhibitor of Boston, having 38 varieties. The manufactured articles are exhibited in a building on the ground, and are composed principally of fabrics and fancy articles. The stock display is annually made the different breeds being quartered in eight wooden sheds, and each class is well represented. Among the exhibitors of imported stock are Goodwin, of So. Berwick, is making a fine herd; W. P. Blake and G. B. Shores, of Waterville, H. C. Burleigh of Fairfield, and G. Underwood of Fairfax, Maine, are spoken of as exhibitors of a high quality of the fine Hereford Stock, and L. A. N. Dearborn of Kennebunk, as having a fine display of Ayrshires, for which they receive the second premium for the latter stock, he also the second premium for two year olds.

The first race on Wednesday for a purse of $250, for horses that never trot 2.50; was won by b. m. Maine Girl, owned by E. H. McKenney, of Biddeford. Time, 2.30, 2.30, 2.30.

The two valuable horses of Messrs Loxington and Luther S. Pond collided while being driven on the track Friday, the latter being instantly killed by striking something his vitals, and Lexington, receiving a severe wound and having his leg broken which will cause his death.

MAINE POLITICS.

The following Republican nominations have been made for Representatives to the Legislature:

Orono—John W. Atwell.
Old town—M. M. Folsom.
Carmel—Benjamin Robinson.
Edlington—Geo. S. Combs.
West Glenburn, &c.—Phillip Hodgdon.
Auburn—Jeremiah Bingley.
Poland—Luther Perkins.
Norway—Dr. George P. Jones.
Montville—Freedom and Unity—William Tabor, Unity.
Searsmont, Liberty, and Palermo—James Severance, Searsmont.
Morrill, Belmont, Knox and Brooks—Joseph R. Moore, Morrill.
Monroe, Prospect and Swanville—Asher H. Miller, Monroe.
Frankfort and Winterport—Nathaniel Averill, Frankfort.

S. L. Willard has been nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of Mercer, Smithfield and Fairfield, with instructions to favor the election of Hon. Lot M. Morrill as U. S. Senator and to oppose all appropriations excepting those necessary for carrying on the machinery of the State government.

The Democrats of Orono have nominated N. Wilson for Representative.

We publish the following letter by request:

DIXMONT, Sept. 5, 1870.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier.

A friend has just handed me a copy of your paper, dated 26th inst. wherein appears my name, as one of the Vice Presidents of a meeting held in Bangor on the evening of the 24th inst. to further the chances of that pitiable politician Gen. Chamberlain to the United States Senate. As I do not sympathize with that movement I am sorry to see my name placed in that connection without my knowledge and consent. Will you be good enough to have the above in your paper to-morrow, and oblige, Yours, &c.,

W. B. FERGUSON.

At the Republican caucus in Lewiston, on Thursday evening, to nominate a candidate for representative in place of Hon. George H. Emery, declined, S. P. Bearce, Esq. was nominated by a vote of 130 to 84, for Dr. R. R. Richer.

The Portland Press says that at the Republican caucuses in their city, Thursday evening to nominate delegates to select candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, none of the Wards elected Chamberlain delegates, and four opposed. The Temperance party of that city have nominated for Representatives, John T. Watson, E. C. Andrews, Joseph Bradford and E. S. Willard.

The following Republican candidates for the Legislature are reported: Edwin B. Smith, Saco; Simon Tobbets, from Stamford and Lebanon; David Deering from Hollis, Waterboro; Joshua H. Sanborn from Kittery and Harrison; G. O. Smith from Parsonsfield and Cornish; Samuel G. Shackford from Acton, Shapleigh and Newfield; Samuel A. Remick from Elliot and South Berwick; F. M. Ray, Saccarappa; Marshal Crane, Brunswick; H. C. Brewer, Freeport; S. M. Bird and T. E. Simonton, Richland; T. Y. Stevens, Warren; Nelson Hall, St. George; J. G. Blossom, Monmouth—the last under instructions to vote for Chamberlain.

LATEST NEWS THE BRIEF.

Eight Connecticut Commanderies of Knights Templar assembled for a grand encampment at Camp De Molay in Norwich on Thursday.

The principal part of the town of Port Wine, Sierra County, Cal., was burned on the 1st inst. Twenty-two buildings were destroyed.

Letters from England reached Auckland, N. Z., via San Francisco nine days before letters of the same date were received via the Suez Canal.

The customs receipts in gold at the port of New York on Thursday were $900,000, and the daily average for the past few weeks has been nearly $900,000.

A fire in Philadelphia on Thursday evening destroyed a large building used for manufacturing purposes. Loss $50,000, divided among a number of small manufacturers.

A London dispatch dated yesterday, at five p. m., says that city has just been startled by the reported loss of the new iron plated steamer Captain, but no details had been received.

Gens. Sherman, Schofield, Ord and Sheridan, Kamakura Turner and Borgahee of Her Majesty's iron-clad Zealous, Governor Haight and many prominent personages participated in the Pioneer Celebration at San Francisco on the anniversary of the admission of California, on the 9th of September. All the uniformed militia in the city turned out to welcome Gen. Sherman on his arrival.

The government's acceptance of $3,000,000 of bonds on Thursday, is highly commended by all the financial writers of the New York press, and the Tribune says, Mr. Boutwell would have done well to accept the whole nine millions offered.

The Fenian General O'Neill, now in prison, has signed an agreement to reunite with the Savage branch of the order, accepting the Savage Constitution and a position in the National Council, with the privilege of appointing two of its members.

Proceedings have been commenced against the proprietor of the Hoffman House in New York, for the recovery of nearly $50,000 in gold, alleged to be missing from funds brought to the house by Mr. Colah, an East Indian merchant, who became insane soon after his arrival in May last. Instructions have been received from Bombay by telegraph to prosecute the case at once.

A San Domingo letter of the 28th ult. says: "The Franco-Prussian war is having a serious effect upon business, as the trade of San Domingo is principally with the ports of Northern Germany, to which nearly all the tobacco raised here is shipped. The present crop of the north coast will exceed 120,000 bales."

Special Notices.

Girls Wanted.

To work in the Dining Room in the Bangor House.
sept10

Card of Thanks.

We, the Dirigo Division of Ellsworth, desire to return our sincere thanks to Messrs. B. F. Colcord, Isaac Hinckley and Samuel Lynch, for their kindness during our stay in Ellsworth.

LOST.

A large blood bone, STAG, RING with inscription on inside, "Dillon, from Pete." Leave at this office and be rewarded.

GUARD

AGAINST

COLD OR WET FEET,

By buying your BOOTS and SHOES of

Webster & Alden.

They can fit you to a pair, Calf, Kip or Thick Boot, or Congress Boot.

THE

RED CLOUD

HAT

ORNAMENTAL

AND

USEFUL.

Call and examine at

WEBSTER & ALDEN'S.

They keep also the celebrated Hoyt Hat.

Bangor, Sept. 1, 1870.

Wanted.

A GIRL to do House Work. Inquire at No. 71 Ohio Street.

Dr. J. Wesley Kelley,

Successor to the late Dr. Geo. W. Kelley and Associate Professor of Medicine, may be consulted in Boston,

200 TREMONT STREET,

(BETWEEN BOYLSTON AND LA GRANGE STREETS)

Every Saturday, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Diseases of the Nose, Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Spleen, and all diseases of the Organic System originating in impurities of the Blood such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and most forms of Skin Diseases. Ladies troubled with Leucorrhœa or Whites, can be cured.

OFFICE AND FOR THE

Sale of the well-known remedies for consumption, Dr. J. Wesley Kelley's Cough Syrup, as above. All other patent medicines are genuine spurious, and those who use them are fooling themselves.

J. WESLEY KELLEY, M. D.,
Proprietor.

For sale by Dr. Kelley, 200 Tremont Street, Boston.

August 20 3m

French Language

BY CONJUGATION.

Modern Parisian System of Conversation.

Thorough Course.

Pronunciation, Conversation, Translation, Grammar, Phrases and Common Idioms, Dictation and Composition.

MONSIEUR LYON, from Paris, Professor of the French Language, and author of the following celebrated works, is prepared to give private lessons at his residence in French conversation, on the completest system of the day. Classes of three persons, at which time annually prevails. Prospectus, &c., handed out to any address. Classes will receive pupils for October 1st, in French, Latin or Greek. Also, a class in each French and Latin language. Two afternoon classes for young ladies and advanced students, are now forming.

For further particulars apply at the residence of Mr. Right's Bookstore.

Sept 6, 1870.

Wanted.

AGENTS to sell the Weekly Commercial in Penobscot County.

Veazie Bank.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, the 20th day of Sept. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. to see if they will vote to accept the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, and to amend the charter of said Bank. October 1, 1870.

W. C. HOLT, Cashier.

Bangor, Sept. 9, 1870.

LAKE SHORE

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILROAD OFFICE,

21 West Market Square.

Through Tickets for the most direct routes, to

California, Chicago and all Points West and South,

At the Lowest Rates.

Tickets for New York, (via the Fall River line of Steamers, and by the all rail route,) Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., &c.

The establishment of an office in Bangor for this popular route has proved a success. No one who has purchased a ticket but what have spoken of it in the highest terms, it being the only route where passengers can go through without change of cars or baggage.

W. A. CROMWELL,
Eastern Agent.
aug1 dsw

EXPRESS NOTICE

On and after MONDAY, 12th inst.,

The Eastern Express Co.

Will forward all Express packages for Dover and intermediate towns,

Via Bangor & Piscataquis R. R.,

Leaving Bangor at 1.45 P. M.

Leaving Dover at 5.30 A. M.

GEORGE W. HAMMATT, Agent.

Sept 8

Dress and Cloak Making

DONE BY

MISS E. H. WARDWELL,

At Rooms formerly occupied by M. E. SMITH,

No. 12 Main Street,

Bangor, Sept 5, 1870.

Rooms with Board.

On suite of furnished rooms, one suite of unfurnished rooms, and a few desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Those wishing for rooms will please call immediately, at 128 Hammond street.

Bangor, Aug. 10, 1870.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company.

Office, West Market Square.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE or LIGHTNING on acceptable terms.

Directors.

MICHAEL SCHWARTZ. SAM'L H. BLAINE.
CHARLES P. DOLE. WILLIAM D. PEARSON.
JOHN E. GODDARD. NATHANIEL WILSON.
HILAM ROGERS.

MICHAEL SCHWARTZ, President.

HERBERT FULLER, Secretary.

August 26, 1870. 3m

GREAT SALE

Ready-Made Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Goods

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY Sept. 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 1-2 in the Evening,

And continuing until 3d, the entire stock of Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, in store

No. 111 Exchange Street.

This stock is large, under and consists of Fine Sack, Double Cassimere and Doeskin Coats, Pants and Vests, Overcoats, Rubber Coats, &c., &c., a large lot of Boots and Shoes of many kinds, &c.

The Undersigning, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Paper Collars, Ties, Bosom Shirts, Neck Ties, and other articles.

J. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

Bangor, Sept 3, 1870.

D. M. HOWARD,

AGENT FOR THE

Travelers Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD,

Cash Assets, $1,457,000.

Over 105,000 Accident Policies Written.

Insures $1,000 in case of death from $5 to $25 per week, in proportion, at the rate of three dollars per year for $1,000 insurance. Also insures against loss of time by sickness. Policies issued for one day or one year. Call and examine the plan of this Company before insuring elsewhere.

Office in Hersey's Block, Bangor.

Bonds Wanted.

STATE OF MAINE and CITY OF BANGOR BONDS wanted. Also City Bonds of Bangor Savings Bank.

EDWIN CLARK, Treasurer.

Bangor, Sept. 1, 1870. dsw

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER. Good wages and steady employment.

GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT,

BY THE

BANGOR CORNET BAND,

AND ORCHESTRA,

ASSISTED BY

Miss Hattie E. Safford & Mr. M. W. Whitney.

Complimentary Benefit to their Leader,

Mr. A. B. HARLOW.

The above well known corps will give a GRAND CONCERT at

NOROMBEGA HALL,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 29.

Tickets 50 cents, with Reserved Seats 75 cents. For sale at D. Lennett, Kenduskeag Bridge, and T. F. Dillon's.

Undertaker's Notice.

I am prepared to furnish on hand and to manufacture to order at the shop in MOUNT HOPE, People who may favor me with their patronage may depend upon having their orders promptly attended to, and the charges will be reasonable.

Residence, 6th house this side of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Orders left at E. P. DURRELL'S Store, will be promptly attended to.

Bangor, June 1, 1870.

WM. LOWNEY.

CHEAPEST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

Industrial Exhibition for 1870.

—ALSO—

The Grand Provincial Regatta

AT MONTREAL,

Sept. 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ONLY $10 TO MONTREAL AND RETURN.

The White Mountain Grand Excursion will leave Bangor on Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Montreal at 6 P. M. the same day. Returning, will leave Montreal at 8 A. M. on Thursday, Sept. 15th, arriving at Bangor at 6 P. M. the same day. Tickets for the round trip only $10. Good to stop at Richmond, Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Intermediate stations.

Tickets for sale at the Company and Eagle Passenger Station, Bangor, and at the Depot, Portland.

Bangor, Sept. 1, 1870.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent.

WEIGHT OF COAL.

Persons who buy Coal of me by the ton will please call at my office and have their Coal weighed on the Railway Scales before it is put into the cellar. Those who have their Coal put in without weighing will be charged for the number of tons the cellar will hold. Office at the foot of Kent & Rice streets.

C. A. BABCOCK.

Bangor, Jan. 24, 1870.

Wellcome's Liver Invigorator

AND

DYSPEPTIC CURER.

Recommended Highly. Good for all Chronic Cases.

For Coughs Colds and Sore Throats, use

The Great American Remedy.

J. BUXTON, Jr., Proprietor, Yarmouth, Me.

Bangor, Jan 1870 dsw

Pianos Tuned

BY

MR. HOOPER.

Orders left at CHARLES HALE'S, C. W. MERRILL'S and LOWELL & SPENCER'S, will be attended to. P. O. Box 971.

Bangor, Aug. 1, 1870.

The Shivering Season

Is to us the laboring classes of the United States caused by fever and ague, has been estimated at upwards of one million of dollars per annum. While a large number are sometimes prostrated by the disease, it is recorded in some localities, a majority of the people are afflicted with chills and fever. The remedy is simple. As certainly as any of the evil which the Red Jug Bitters is a specific for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervous debility, has in some cases been thrown into the shade its merits as a preventive and a cure of other ailments, but all who have ever taken it, either as a preventive against or remedy for intermittent fevers, will admit that it surpasses in efficacy all the so called specifics including the usually prescribed for those maladies while it is at the same time entirely harmless and delightfully palatable.

augu1 dsw4w

See Bunch of Grapes!

P. Stanford in another column, APPER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by Physicians, for Dyspepsia, or sickness of the stomach. Its properties, purity, and its delicious flavor.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has taken a lease of the store on Main St. Corner, lately occupied by J. P. Bass, and have fitted it up with a

RETAIL STORE,

In the line of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Furs, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles in all the latest and desirable styles, and hope to receive a share of the public patronage.

Our LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a large stock of New York goods, in all the various widths, sizes and styles of any lady's foot. In our assortment will be found all the articles usually kept in a first class Boot & Shoe store of the kind.

Our HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT will contain only such goods as the New and Nobby shapes, which we shall sell at the lowest cash prices.

That WORLD RENOWNED BEEBE SILK HAT, which is the pride of the wearer, will be found with us.

We shall also keep a large stock of Rubber Goods, consisting mainly of such articles as are in use by the trade, and to which we shall add from time to time any others above named that may be called for by our customers.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm, we hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

HERSEY & CO.

Bangor, April 8, 1870.

PRIVATE SCHOOL

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

NO. 4 UNION BLOCK MAIN STREET.

THE FALL TERM of Miss TOMLINSON'S PRIVATE SCHOOL will commence

MONDAY, Sept. 5th.

Pupils can be received at any time during the term. Terms, $3 per quarter. Reference given if required.

Bangor, Aug. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN HOYT,

Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Cultivation of the Voice.

Will receive pupils at his residence, No. 3 Thomas street, commencing

TUESDAY, July 5th.

Eastern Bank.

The Stockholders of the Eastern Bank are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at their Banking House, Bangor, on TUESDAY the 27th day of Sept. A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to see if they will vote to accept the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Maine, passed at the session of 1870, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Eastern Bank," and to act thereon.

EDWIN CLARK, Cashier.

Bangor, August 1, 1870.

Mercantile Bank.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held at their Banking House on TUESDAY the 27th day of Sept. A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to see if they will vote to accept the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1870, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Mercantile Bank," and to act thereon.

JOHN RICKER, Cashier.

Bangor, August 1, 1870.

Fire Insurance

NORTH BRITISH

AND

Mercantile Insurance Co.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH

Paid Up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$15,000,000 IN GOLD.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,

50 William Street,

New York.

P. M. BLAKE,

Agent,

9 Central Street,

BANGOR.

Aug. 2, 1870.

Private School,

For Young Ladies & Children,

Corner of Hudson and Spring streets.

THE FALL TERM of Miss MITCHELL'S Private School will begin

MONDAY, Sept. 5th,

and will continue twelve weeks. Terms, $3 per quarter. Reference given if required.

Bangor, Aug. 1, 1870.

QUEEN

FRUIT JARS.

The latest improved on the market. Top Press revolving with the cap, and fastening it on the jar without the use of hands. Call and see it.

A. S. PATTEN & CO., Cor. Hammond & Exchange Sts.

Bangor, July 19th '70.

J. S. RICKER & CO.

Proposals Solicited.

There is to be established at some point in Maine, during the present year, a First class Academy, the main object of which shall be to prepare Students for Bowdoin College. It is to be under the patronage of the entire Congregational Denomination of the State, and will not be started without an endowment of at least $75,000, a portion of which is already pledged.

Any communications or individual who wish to make such a school in their vicinity, are invited to address proposals or any communications on the subject, immediately to the undersigned, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Bangor, Me.

JOHN B. FOSTER,

July 30-1m

Maine Classical School.

A delegation from the Trustees of the proposed Maine Classical School visited the several places from which offers for the location of the School have been received and have examined the buildings and grounds tendered. They will meet again at Bangor, Sept. 13th, and decide in regard to the location. It is important that all offers be made before that time.

The Committee will also receive proposals for the sale of the Bangor Theological Seminary property, and will decide upon the expediency of purchasing the same.

Bangor, Aug. 2, 1870.

MISS CLARA F. JOY,

Teacher of Piano and Organ.

Orders left at A. Cobb's, 6 Main Street, or at No. 5 Pine street, will receive prompt attention.

Bangor, Aug. 1, 1870.

City of Bangor.

The Annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of Bangor, qualified to vote for City Officers, will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to act upon the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council for the ensuing year.

2d. To choose a City Treasurer.

3d. To choose a City Clerk.

4th. To choose a City Solicitor.

5th. To choose a Superintendent of Schools.

6th. To choose a Committee to examine Teachers.

7th. To choose a Committee to examine Bridges.

8th. To choose a Committee to examine Sidewalks.

9th. To choose a Committee to examine Sewers.

10th. To choose a Committee to examine Wharves.

11th. To choose a Committee to examine Streets.

12th. To choose a Committee to examine Public Buildings.

13th. To choose a Committee to examine Public Grounds.

14th. To choose a Committee to examine Fire Apparatus.

15th. To choose a Committee to examine Hose.

16th. To choose a Committee to examine Engine Houses.

17th. To choose a Committee to examine Hydrants.

18th. To choose a Committee to examine Cisterns.

19th. To choose a Committee to examine Pumps.

20th. To choose a Committee to examine Reservoirs.

21st. To choose a Committee to examine Lamps.

22d. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Posts.

23d. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Irons.

24th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Glasses.

25th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Burners.

26th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Wicks.

27th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Oil.

28th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Posts.

29th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Irons.

30th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Glasses.

31st. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Burners.

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185th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Irons.

186th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Glasses.

187th. To choose a Committee to examine Lamp Burners.

188th. To choose a Committee to examine

Sales.

ATTEN,

AND MARKET

WHIE SQUARE.

ALTHORNE GOODS CTION.

SATURDAY,

ESCOTT

EE'S SALE

ant Furniture CTION.

et Addison Room.

Property

and at the Head of treet

Y. Sept. 10th,

the premises.

uice land, situated on the water Avenue, about one mile State Street Hill. Each all under a high state of ultivation for building lots, a piece of land for cattle. the opportunity to pe-

ont 2 acres of land, situ- treet. The House is two- all in good repair. cupied—about a half an nd is under cultivation, he westerly side of this nd, and the rails having ised to a traveled road. y easy of access. Must t one acre of muck land

ited to this sale. It is uated so near the city. Terms easy. FOSTER, Auctioneer,

ST MILL,

Store Fixtures,

's of Merchandise,

TION.

at 10 o'clock A.M.

's Block, Broad Street.

nd Store, with two run ngine, Belting, Shafting, all in perfect order.

coro for t wo years from

s, Middlings; 200 Bags; one Safe (a superior ar- ner articles.

FOSTER, Auct'r.

ER LANDS

CTION,

h, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

t Exchange,

TIMBER LANDS:

ownship No. 2, Range 4, n on the Boyd town. wnship No. 3, Range 12,

ship No. 7, Range 11, tract will be sold sub- 200

d worthy the attention and the balance in three interest semi-annually. sept7

RSENAL,

ME.

N SALE

MS,

p Equipments,

rior and Council.

Sept. 27, 1870.

ernal, Bangor,

Governor and Council. Equipments, consisting

nbrella Rifles, Bayonets, Cutlasses, 900 Tumbrel- ikes, Port fire cases, Port Fire Chains, Bricoles, Rear Sight Clippers, Match elly Bands, Back Bands, ards, Cartridge Boxes, ldiers Belts and Plates, Gun Slings, Non-Com- Musicians' Swords, Re- Officers' Sashes, Board- ers and Straps, Pom- Ball and Flask Belts, mbler Punches, Spring, Musketoon Appends- rasel do. Sabre do Rifle, Bugles, Drums, ounds Ball Cartridges, Army Blankets, Knap- ary Chests and contents, ter Scales and Weights, Clearers, Mess Knives Whetstones, Coopers' s, Iron Hoops, rs, Bung Driver, Worm- mlets, Screws for Gim- ers, Inkstands, Wafers es, Wash Basins, Pans, drinker, Ladles, Meas- ers, Funnels, Corkscrews, Jack Screws, Can- ramp, Bottles, Spittoons, Chopping Board, Table ers, Stoves, Water Pail, ect from Camp Kettles, Farmers Boiler sauce Pans, Large Sauce- es, Molasses Barrels & Signal Lanterns, Small Signal Lanterns, Small Barrows, Quartermaster and Camp Chests, Box: Mould- ots, Axes, Pick Axes nd Shaft, Drill, Wood ck. Steel, Anvil, Vice, Hammer the Sale.

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for sale at private sale BURGESS & CO.

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TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Ovation to the American Minister.

MR WASHBURNE'S ADDRESS

A Peace Congress at Vienna To-Day.

THE PRUSSIANS ONLY TEN MILES FROM PARIS.

TROCHU STILL CONFIDENT.

Russia and England Address Notes to Berlin.

THE ORLEANISTS REPELLED

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S ADDRESS.

Paris, 9—The following is Minister Washburne's address to a crowd of people, and which was serenaded him last evening, carrying the American and French flags:—

I thank you on the part of my government and of this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express to the new Republic of France. I am confident no language of mine could more appropriately express the sentiments of the President and people of the United States] of America, who take a paternal interest in the great movement just being inaugurated in France, and will desire most sincerely its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Established themselves under a Republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate its benefits and warm hearts and hands will congratulate their former allies on the consummation of a pacific revolution, free from all stains of blood and claiming to sympathy of all lovers of true liberty.

After the boulevards to-night were many cries of Vive la United States and Vive l'Independence. The action of the United States is warmly commented on in all parts of the city.

A PEACE CONGRESS.

Washington, 9—London dispatches of last night state that a Peace Congress will assemble at Vienna on Saturday next.

THE ORLEANISTS REQUESTED TO LEAVE.

Paris, 9—Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans Princes and begged them to leave the city for fear of complications.

It is again reported that the Diplomatic Corps at Paris has gone to King William's headquarters in the interest of peace.

FROM ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

New York, 9—A London letter of last night remarks—

The Gazette for saying that the attitude of Russia of which I have already frequently advised you, grows hourly more and more menacing toward Germany. The English government has been positively informed that while Russia is willing to unite with other European Powers in arresting war, she will not consent to any Territorial aggrandizement by Germany whatever, and that she would herself become a party to the understanding recently entered into, for a joint action should events seem to her to require a sudden and decisive step upon her own part. It is also certain that the 'mobilization' has been ordered and is going on rapidly in the Russian armies in the second, third, fourth and fifth military circumscriptions."

ENGLAND'S TURN NEXT.

Another London letter says that the German papers are already letting the cat out of the bag. When Germany gets the next Prince which will be soon or even before, her war with France is ended should a step occur to protract it, she will turn her fleet over to England whose conduct in such case has been very offensive of late, and she will finish her off on her boots—This is from the Cologne Gazette and the Magdeburg Gazette and the German newspapers say wrong, and it is pretty well known that the journals are inspired from Berlin when they speak about foreign affairs.

THE PRUSSIANS ONLY TEN MILES AWAY.

Paris, 9—The advance cavalry of the enemy have already appeared within ten miles of the fortifications of the city, and have cut the northern railway. The main army of the Prussians is now distant only 30 miles from Paris.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA FOR PEACE.

London, 9—Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

THE TROCHU CONFIDENT.

Gen. Trochu to a friend, is published to-day. In it he expresses his confidence in the army which has been gathered for the defence of Paris.

Trochu has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Garde Mobile to turn out in force. The defence of the ramparts will be entrusted to them.

A despatch from

LAON

Thursday says that the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin has surrounded the town, giving the garrison until ten o'clock Friday forenoon to surrender, with the alternative of resuming the same treatment extended to Strasburg.

An official decree has been issued convoking the Electoral Colleges on the 16th of October next to choose a National Constituent Assembly agreeable to the provisions in the law of March 15, 1849.

GARIBALDI

has offered his services to the French Republic.

Many thousands of the Garde Mobile arrived in Paris to-day, from the departments of Marne, and from Normandy. They are strong and hardy men. The Sergiants do Ville have been replaced by Gardes.

London, 9—The reported action of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris in favor of peace, is authoritatively denied.

The Paris Observatory has been dismantled and all the instruments were removed to a place of safety.

RUSSIAN CAUTIOUS OF FAVRE.

St Petersburg, 9. The Journal of this city the Semi Official Organ says in relation to Favre's late circular, that the French Government carry their patriotism too far. It rather than yield the fortifications and soil no longer valuable, invokes a war of extermination. Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of Jules Favre. It asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July, his language was precisely the reverse.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Berlin, 9—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be exchanged to Germany and not Prussia individually.

London, 9. Rouher, Peralgny, Barochet, Grammont and other Imperialists, have arrived in England.

The letter of Henri Rochefort blaming the silence of the Marseillaise newspaper produces an excellent effect on the workmen, who seem to consider him their particular representative, and who agree that this is no time to create difficulties.

Paris, 9. Six Prussians who had not obeyed the order to leave the city, were imprisoned today.

STRASBOURG DEFIANT.

London, 9. Women and children only, are allowed to leave Strasbourg. The Prussian fire on the city is incessant, but apparently without result. A practicable breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight.

Paris, Sept. 9. The official journal of the Republic to-day publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He considers it a duty to express for the French Government the heartfelt satisfaction with which the United States [illegible] while founded their wise and [illegible] institutions on the principles of independence and liberty. In spite of terrible ordeals which they have passed through, they presented with unbroken firmness their faith in the great principles of liberty, whence issue dignity and prosperity. Nations desiring to become masters of their destinies must follow the course pursued by the United States, and take as symbols of love of liberty, respect of the rights of all. The programme of the government just established here emanates from unfortunate crisis, is a programme of politics. But at the present we can have only one enemy. There is no [illegible] within the nation from its own soil. We make the efforts of your example and [illegible] in the accomplishment of our task we count upon the support, [illegible] of heart and of all governments that [illegible] the triumph of peace. We are [illegible] justice of our cause and we have [illegible] hope of success. [illegible] Government in Washington gives us [illegible] The members of our government [illegible] we make known to you their great [illegible] beg you to transmit it to your [illegible]

London, Sept. 9. The German correspondent of the Times [illegible] Wilhelmshohe, Sept. 7: The [illegible] station at 7:35 p. m. [illegible] reached the garrison officers, Gen. Plow[illegible] the officers of the province had assembled [illegible] alighting, passed [illegible] carriages saluting the officers [illegible] who drew up with presented [illegible] ked sentries, but not [illegible] signs of float or unhealthy appearance [illegible] more the address uniforms of a general [illegible] flag cape of the Garibaldian patriots [illegible] wed was silent, respectful and sayo[illegible]

Carlsruh, Sept. [illegible] A flag of truce [illegible] veying propositions from Gen. [illegible] the surrender of that fortress. The [illegible] proposed an immediate cessation [illegible] and submitted the following con[illegible]

1st—A garrison [illegible] tion to hold the citadel in Marne, [illegible] ver, desire no gun and take no [illegible] in the present war.

2d—The rental [illegible] the garrison to surrender themselves [illegible] war with the right to be paroled [illegible] officers to retain their side arms.

3d—The Prus[illegible] possession of the city.

The terms were [illegible] by rejection and the unconditional surrender of the city demanded, the garrison to become prisoners of war, the officers only to be paroled, with permission to wear side arms.

Gen. Beyer [illegible] then asked by the French commander the [illegible] the lines of the besieging army for all civilians and non-combatants.

This, likewise, was refused, except in respect to women and children who were guaranteed permission to leave the city.

Subsequently a supply of medicine was furnished the garrison and the French given 48 hours to consider the proposition of unconditional surrender.

Special to N. Y. Tribune.

London, 9. A private correspondence telegraphs from Paris Friday morning, "I understand from a French source on which I can place implicit confidence, that as England has thus declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice as preliminary to a treaty of peace, involving territorial sacrifice, and as a delay under the circumstances must result in further bloodshed. The Austrian government has taken the same.

Further parliamentary was received this morning concerning Jules Favre, and the declaration credited to me to say that the account of it sent you yesterday was entirely accurate, all I am not at liberty to state, but it is probable that Jules Favre has an immediate alliance with Russia were a little to subguine, and that the negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal, and that in answer to the urgency of the French Minister, Russia intimates that she cannot immediately accept such an alliance, nor hostile steps against Prussia; unless [illegible] conjunction with Austria or some other power. England refused to interfere is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much; partly to Granville and the aristocracy's aversion to a Republic, and partly to the intimations from Prussia that no neutral interference would be influential."

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Sept. 9. The French Cable between St. Pierre, N. F., and Duxbury, Mass., is now repaired, and tests are perfect. All three of the Atlantic cables are now in working order.

CITY ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.

The election passed off quietly yesterday. Over 20,000 votes were polled. The Tax-payers' ticket was elected, with two exceptions—Austin (Dem.) being elected Collector, and Rosenfeld (Dem.) Fire Commissioner. There was more scratching than ever.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

Arrived—Steamer Aries, Philadelphia; ship John O. Baker, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.

Sailed—Colorado, New York; Nor[illegible] Eng.; Richard [illegible] Hartford, Devonshire; Japan, Bien[illegible]

[illegible],000 tons discharged; ship[illegible] Twenty-eight vessels [illegible] ne and foreign are [illegible] with[illegible] moved within a week.

MONEY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

[illegible] at 4 a 6 per cent [illegible] day at 7 per cent [illegible] market to-day closed at [illegible] closed at the following quo[illegible]

1881	[illegible]
1862	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]
1865 (Jan. and July)	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]

[illegible] closed lower this afternoon [illegible] 1093; are the closing quo[illegible]

Pacific Mail 43½; Boston Water Power 9½; N. Y. Central 92; Erie 19½; Reading 93; Michigan Central 90; Michigan Southern 80; Illinois Central 120; Cleveland & Pittsburg 93; Chicago & Rock Island 94; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne 94; Chicago & Northwestern 67; Northwestern preferred 87; Hudson Canal 39½; Mariposa 9½; Mariposa preferred 24½; Mississippi & Missouri 93½; Cumberland preferred 31½; Quicksilver 39½; Quicksilver preferred 49½; Canton Company 39½; Cumberland Coal 29½; New York Central and Hudson River Consolidated 92½; Hudson River 119½; Reading 93; Michigan Southern 80; Illinois Central 120; Cleveland & Pittsburg 93; Chicago & Rock Island 94; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne 94; Chicago & Northwestern 67; Northwestern preferred 87; Fort Wayne 94; Ohio & Mississippi 29½; Ohio & Mississippi certificates 30; Terre Haute 9; Terre Haute preferred 24

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

The following is a translation of the song at present so popular in the German armies:

Forth leaps a cry like the first peal
Of thunder in the battle's roar,
Dear Fatherland! high heart be thine!
Firm stands and fast our watch on Rhine.

Quick beat a hundred thousand hearts,
And sparkles every eye to lightning flame.
The German youth, devout and strong,
Join gayly in the warrior song:
Dear Fatherland! high heart be thine!
Firm stands and fast our watch on Rhine.

"What though my heart in death's blood burst!
Thou outer shalt make the Frenchman's skirt,
For rich in water as thy flood
Art German veins, in hero's blood."
Dear Fatherland! high heart be thine!
Firm stands and fast our watch on Rhine.

His eyes to heaven's bine depths are thrown,
Whose eyes of heroes greet his own
"Thou Rhine," he solemn swears, "shalt roll,
As German as this German soil!"
Dear Fatherland! high heart be thine!
Firm stands and fast our watch on Rhine.

So long as blood-drops stain my veins,
So long as hand rounds sword-hilt strains
To lead men to victorious field,
No Frenchman treads thy wave-washed shield.
Dear Fatherland! high heart be thine!
Firm stands and fast our watch on Rhine.

The vow speed forth. Or rolls the tide
High as the breast the dare-wide
To the Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine
We sell all shield for dear Divine!
Dear Fatherland! high heart be thine!
Firm stands and fast our watch on Rhine.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES.

A "blow for Blot"—the dyspepsin.

An anchor always goes on its own hook.

An Indiana gal has just gone to Salt Lake to be one-sixth of a wife.

Now that Napoleon is off, Rochefort will have hard up for personals.

The Mobile Register expects several revolutions a minute in Europe.

Pumpkin pies are described as gleaming on the street stands in Detroit.

A new cause-bolli—Sending the Queen's *chef-de-cuisine* to attend Napoleon.

Napoleon has been shaved. His hair has Imperial taken off by the French people.

General Sterling Price is said to have lost property valued at one million dollars.

Madame Lopez has received letters of administration on the estate of the late President of Paraguay.

Drowned grasshoppers constitute a nuisance in many places on the eastern shore of Salt Lake.

Should the Pope come to this country, we trust it is not disrespectful to say he will become a Pioneer.

The New Haven Register says: "In——Hall on the article upon Yale College in our last issue, for 'alum water' read *Alma Mater*."

A girl in Vassar Female College is described as clothed in an intensified rainbow. Send her some flannels.

An excursion of members of the Massachusetts legislature, of 1870 to the Moosac Tunnel will take place on Thursday, September 15.

"Bedad," said an Irishman, "if a Yankee were cast away on a desert island he'd become selling maps to the inhabitants.

President Grant has purchased a house and lot in Danbury, Conn., for the widow of the late General Rawlins, with the proceeds of the Rawlins fund.

Where will the Prince Imperial of France, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, who was born March 10, 1856, celebrate his next birthday?

The marquis of Westminster will receive the order of Knight of the Garter made vacant by the death of the Earl of Clarendon.

A New Yorkdrummemr, struck with a pretty girl outside Mount Carmel, Ill., solicited permission to call. She cheerfully gave it, thinking, "but you'll go home bal-headed."

Eighteen million suns belong to our firmament. More than four thousand of these monuments are visible, and every increase of telescopic power adds to the number.

There are hot days very often early in September. The hottest of modern times were in 1856, when the thermometer rose to ninety degrees on five days, and the mean temperature for eight of the September days was eighty degrees.

History, says the Spectator, seems to show that there is hardly any race, from the Mace to the Prussian, or the Yankee, that will not make good military material and which, under able leadership, would be a competent to astonish the world by its military feats.

A Newark lady, whose husband had deserted her, saved a hundred dollars by sewing and was in a terrible quandary as to whether to buy a divorce or a sewing-machine. She has decided with the assistance of an old bachelor to buy a seven-dollar divorce and a ninety dollar sewing-machine.

The English is said to be one of the most difficult languages for a foreigner to learn. Recently a foreign lady went to see a friend's baby, and in endeavoring to express her admiration said, "Oh, my, what a nice fat babee! How fat he is, don't he?

COMICAL CERTIFICATE.—The friends of an old lady who died recently, out West, wishing to send the remains to a distant town to be interred by the side of her husband, and having been informed that no railroad company cheerfully sometimes objected to carry dead bodies unless assured that there was no danger of infection, requested a certain influential individual of the neighborhood to write a certificate setting forth the cause of her death. He complied as follows:—

"This is to certify that we, the subscribers, were acquainted with the deceased,——, and that she came to her death from no particular disease, but having had some time ago an attack of numb palsy, which gradually run down, and died at last, *without the necessity of a physician!*"

SWEEPING CARPETS.—A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door; wet the broom in it, knock it to get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not sweep far at a time. I done with care it will seldom a carpet very nicely and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice, if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled on a carpet and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for removing a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers. If brooms are well in boiling suds, once a week, they will become very tough; will not cut the carpet, last much longer and sweep like a new broom.

HOW WE DO TO SLEEP.—The order in which the muscles lose their power is determining of a passing notice. The muscles which move the arms and legs usually become tranced before those which maintain the body in an erect position. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, as may be seen in a church on a hot Sunday, when some of the congregation are almost certain to be seen with their chins resting on their chests, but yet tightly grasping their prayer books. In relation to the special senses, that of sight is first lost, the closing of the eyelids settling as a barrier between the retina and the external world; but, independently of the eyelids—if they have been removed by the surgeon, or cannot be closed through disease—the sight is still the first sense whose function is abolished. Some animals, as the hare, do not shut their eyes when asleep; and in cases of somnambulism the eyes open, although the sense of sight is temporarily lost. The other senses, as Dr. Hammond tells us, are not altogether abolished, but their acuteness is much lessened. Taste is the first to disappear, and then smell; hearing follows; and touch is the most persistent of the senses. So conversely, a person is most easily awakened by the sense of touch; next in order by sounds, and then by smell.—*Once a Week.*

PRUSSIAN MILITARY EDUCATION.—In Prussia, Colonels of regiments, instead of Congressmen, select cadets, from the sons of officers and from deserving non-commissioned officers, for the five military schools. Before they can, upon the prescribed course of study, *they serve in the ranks nine months*, and thus become more practically acquainted with service than our cadets can in their holiday encampments at West Point. Then come three years of laborious study, at the expiration of which about one-third of the class, including the best, of course—receive commissions, while the rest are sent back into the ranks of the army to serve out their military term. Forty of the best officers thus commissioned, pass three years more at the Staff School at Berlin, during which time they not only visit all the fortresses on the frontier, but quietly reconnoiter adjacent nations. Doubtless the greater portion of the staff officers of the Prussian armies now in France know the way "*On to Paris*."

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NO. 18 CENTRAL STREET,

Red Store,

No. 18 Central Street.

W. G. Dillingham.

June 11, 1870.

SHOE FLY, SHOE FLY.

LADIES' Black French Kid Button Boots,
LADIES' Bronze French Kid Button Boots,
LADIES' American Kid Button Boots,
LADIES' fine 18 Thread Serge Boots,
LADIES' French and American Kid Slippers,
LADIES' & Children's Serge Slippers,
LADIES' Serge Slipper, with Elastic Gore,
LADIES' & Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

T. Hersey & Co.'s.

Masonic Block.

June 11, 1870.

CHOICE

TOILET GOODS!

BRUSHES

Imported Extracts, Cologne Waters, Toilet Soaps, Combs and Cosmetics.

BRADBURY'S

No. 6 and 8 South Block and 5 Central St.

The New Photograph Rooms

COMPLETE IN ALL THEIR APPOINTMENTS

MASON'S BLOCK, West Market Square.

Mr. E. R. WESTON

E. R. WESTON & CO.

West Market Square, Bangor, Maine.

Entrance, No. 4 Main Street.

July 13, 1870.

CHEESE, CHEESE.

We have just received and are now cutting fine Cheese from the

English Dairy,
Chester Factory,
Milton Fall Factory,
Worcester County,
Worcester County Factory,
Maine & N. Dairies.

We have to

Young America Cream Cheese,
Pine Apple Cheese,
and Dutch Cheese

CHARLES & FRANK D. WINEL,

No. 100 Exchange St.

Aug. 17, 1870.

Seven Miles from Bangor.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the house on the "PENOBSCOT HOUSE," Penobscot, which will be known hereafter as

MUDGE'S.

Where he will be happy to see his friends and accommodate the public in such a manner that will merit a liberal share of patronage.

His larder will be supplied with the best the market affords.

Ladies driving an afternoon drive can be supplied with Cream, Cookies, Fruit, &c.

He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Horses to let at reasonable rates.

Penobscot, June 11, 1870.

Jets. Jets.

Just from Europe.

NOW SELLING CHEAP.

H. P. S. PATTENS

Main Street, 28

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes.